# HUMAN EVENTS

Volume XIII, No. 40 Saturday, October 6, 1956 Washington, D. C.

**News Section**

*Printed in Two Sections*


**Ticklish Subject:** There remains one topic which both Adlai and Ike have figuratively "swept under the rug" and would rather not talk about — say observers who are familiar with skeletons in both parties' closets. That is Red China's detention of American soldiers "in durance vile." It is noticeable that both candidates have remained silent as the grave on this matter. And not surprisingly, for it is a high tension subject at the grass roots, as the mail from constituents to Congressmen clearly shows. Numerous letters from parents wanting to know what Ike and Adlai have to say about this pour into Washington every day.

What are the facts about this situation? At the "Summit Meeting" at Geneva in July 1955, the conferees took advantage of the presence of Red China delegates to set up a parley on the release of these prisoners and other matters, with U.S. Ambassador (to Czechoslovakia) U. Alexis Johnson and Red Chinese Ambassador (to Poland) Wang as plenipotentiaries. Shortly after, the Red Chinese Government freed 6 of the 17 identified Americans held captive. Since then, during about 14 months, Johnson and Wang have been conferring every fortnight but have produced nothing — no further release of captives nor word thereon.

Since the silence of Adlai and Ike became adamant, HUMAN EVENTS has discovered in an exclusive interview with Presidential Candidate T. Coleman Andrews, who just recently consented to head up the States' Rights ticket, that here is one candidate who is not so reticent. Andrews made the following comment:

"Why do the candidates of the two old parties refrain from saying anything in answer to the anguished appeals of the parents of their soldier sons who are still being held prisoners in Red Chinese jails? These fighters for us all are being held by the Reds in violation of International Law and for 14 months U.S. diplomats have been holding polite but obviously fruitless discussions about them with their Red Chinese opposites.

"This may be just a routine problem to the diplomats; but it is deadly serious business to men rotting away in filthy hell-holes of heathen confinement while their loved ones suffer agonizing frustration from the apparently endless ineffectiveness, if not indifference, of those whose duty it is to protect the people of this country from mistreatment at the hands of foreign bullies. What's happened to our dignity and honor? These boys were sent forth to fight for their country. The misfortunes of war made it necessary for their country to fight for them, but thus far they in effect stand abandoned to the cruelty of godless captors.

"Is there by chance a gentlemen's agreement between the candidates of the two old parties to keep silent about the plight of those soldier sons of America?"

**How The Election Looks:** Something like consternation appeared in Republican circles here in the past week, as these circles began reluctantly to accept the idea that Ike could lose the election. News from the farm belt, but also from the South, deepened doubts that the GOP ticket would win a majority. Realization that the South is prepared to deliver 128 electoral votes to the Democratic ticket, and a conservative estimate that the Democrats would take about half the border states, reminded GOP leaders that Democrats would thus be within 100 electoral votes of the 266 necessary to win. Quite a head start.

From there skeptics of GOP — and Eisenhower — strength were able to work out a number of combinations of northern states likely to fall to the Democrats and to ensure a Democratic triumph. One such involved New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Minnesota. The pro-Ike columnist David Lawrence could thus predict (September 28) a close vote if Ike wins, possibility of a Democratic electoral college landslide if he loses — and "no chance of a landslide for Eisenhower."


Published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.


Copyright 1956 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

One interesting development has been the tendency to scale Ike politically down to size. Many here now wonder whether the previous estimates of his alleged "tremendous" pulling power were not exaggerated. Such doubts are strengthened by stories like that of Crosby Noyes in the pro-Ike Washington *Star* (September 28) from the West, that Congressional and gubernatorial GOP candidates show less disposition now to ride Ike's coattails and more to run independent. Additionally, from Iowa come reports that to win that state Ike may have to ride the coattails of some local candidates instead of *vice versa*. Election dopesters now give more weight to election statistics — since 1953 favorable to the Democrats — than to assertions about the invincible popularity of the President. They ask — is it the sort of popularity that is not extended to the polling booth?

Those who realistically analyze Ike's victory in 1952 attributed his capture of Democratic support to (1) rebellious states' rights Southerners and (2) normally Democratic followers of Senator McCarthy in northern industrial states. Alienation of these two elements has been the achievement of the White House Palace Guard. The South now is safely and solidly back in the Democratic column; the McCarthyites in such places as the borough of Queens in New York City, are likely to stay at home election day or angrily vote Democratic.

Washington, as we go to press, is talking about "Adlai has a slight edge." Yet, sober students of the situation may dispute this, saying that the shift to Stevenson has limits. Thus, a strong shift away from Ike in Iowa might well fall short of eliminating entirely Ike's great 350,000 vote majority in 1952. The question today is whether this shift to Stevenson will be checked — with a resultant close victory for Ike — or will continue to roll up into a smashing Democratic victory.

**Not Merely Gossip:** From our Paris listening post: a European correspondent says Nehru boasted to him for thirty minutes that the Soviet Union had translated all his books into the several score of languages of the Soviet Union.

● President Charles Rozmarek, of the Polish American Congress and the Polish American National Alliance, called on Secretary of State Dulles the other day and expressed his regret that the President's recent statement on the Poznan trials was not stronger. Rozmarek is the leader of the largest organization of Polish-American citizens in the country. The Polish vote of, considerable size in half a dozen major states, commands respect in election years. Rozmarek particularly objected to the failure of Mr. Eisenhower to mention the promised "rollback" of Communism along the frontiers of the free world, a pledge which gained for Dulles much praise among minority groups. Reportedly Mr. Dulles replied noncommittally.

● Those who watch the progress of the election campaign speak often of apathy and the expected failure of many voters to mark the ballots this year, when many are discontented with the campaign oratory of both parties. Students of the election process say that this year is no exception and point to an interesting but little-mentioned fact about the 1952 and 1948 campaigns when more forensics enlivened the hustings. A form of protest against both parties appeared in those years in New York and Massachusetts where blank ballots were cast in the following numbers:

| | *New York* | *Massachusetts* |
|---|---|---|
| 1948 | 97,119 | 48,201 |
| 1952 | 87,766 | 41,150 |

● Fans who score the campaign game mark up a home run for Ike in his defense (via Dulles) of his brother Milton. Adlai and the Democrats had charged that Milton Eisenhower had arranged abundant help for Dictator Peron of Argentina and helped him to stay in power. Dulles cogently discredited this charge, pointing out that it was the Truman Administration, not the Eisenhower Administration, which turned over $100 million to Peron. However, around the town it is known that Brother Milton actually did try to ladle out some globaloney to Peron and warmly liked the bloody dictator during his trip to Argentina in 1953. But Secretary George Humphrey and his staff are praised for their elimination of Milton's globaloney schemes.

**States' Rights Movement:** The campaign ticket of T. Coleman Andrews, former Internal Revenue Commissioner, and Thomas Werdel of California has begun to move. This week it set up its national headquarters in Richmond and announced an opening rally to be held in that city at the Mosque Auditorium on October 15. (Washington headquarters of the movement are at For America, Suite

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

335, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.)

The organizers of the movement express great confidence in their prospects, making the following point: Today the race between candidates of the two major parties appears so close that the States' Rights ticket may well be able to hold a balance of power in some states; this could lead, if circumstances favor it, to the transference of the election into the House of Representatives, as prescribed by the Constitution when no candidate has a clear majority of electoral votes.

The leaders of the Andrews-Werdel campaign say that their ticket is on the ballot or certain to be on in the following 14 states: Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New Mexico, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota. They add that write-in vote drives are being organized in other states — among others, in California, Arizona and Colorado — where write-in votes are counted.

**Education Front:** Adlai Stevenson, it is admitted here, put his finger on it when he said, in his recently released "Policy Document" on Education: "The real issue now is not whether there should be Federal assistance but rather what form it should take and how much it should be." Stevenson's document was an elaboration of a speech delivered in Milwaukee, September 28. As he released his enlarged statement, October 1, President Eisenhower was speaking in Lexington, Ky., "refuting" Stevenson's "charges." Stevenson had accused the Administration of delaying tactics on Federal aid which produced only "a weak bill for Federal aid limited to school construction," and of "an incapacity or unwillingness to see the problem of education in human terms." Stevenson's own recommendation for seeing the problem "in human terms": more Federal money everywhere.

Eisenhower replied to this attack by saying that Stevenson was "confused." It was the *Republicans*, the President said, who tried to promote Federal aid to education, and the Democrats who stopped it. "As a result," he said, "we have now lost one out of five precious years . . . I shall accordingly call upon the next session of Congress to enact legislation that will do the job — not in five — but in four years."

Staff men on Capitol Hill refer to this as a "Tweedledum-Tweedledee" debate. They recall that Governor A. B. "Happy" Chandler, who warmly welcomed Ike on his trip to Kentucky, summed the matter up with brevity at last summer's governor's conference. Chandler cited the huge disparity between Federal and state revenue from whiskey taxes (a ratio of about 50 to 1) as an example of how the insatiable Federal Government has impoverished the states. "If they'd just let us have some of our own money," Chandler said, "we'd be able to solve our educational problems."

**Supreme Court Justice:** Why Brennan? is the question being asked by most Republicans anent President Eisenhower's newest appointment to the Supreme Court.

The answer: The liberal internationalist New York clique of alleged Republicans who reside principally in Westchester County and northern New Jersey suburbs. This time, it was the New Jersey set pulling the strings, with Secretary of Labor James Paul Mitchell, Presidential appointments secretary Bernard Shanley, and Senator Clifford Case, all of whom hail from the Garden State, acting as the messengers to bring the Brennan name to the President's attention.

William Joseph Brennan, Jr., the appointee under discussion, is a life-long Democrat and son of an Irish immigrant who climbed the political ladder to become a Democratic leader in Newark during the notorious Frank Hague era. There is, of course, nothing wrong in that, and no stigma ever was attached to the elder Brennan's name. But it does seem a bit peculiar to many observers when a Republican President appoints to the Su-

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, management and circulation, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933 and July 2, 1946. Published weekly at Washington, D. C., for October 1, 1956. 1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are: Editor, Frank C. Hanighen, 4449 Greenwich Parkway, N.W., Washington, D. C.; Publisher, Frank C. Hanighen, 4449 Greenwich Parkway, N.W., Washington, D. C.; Executive Publisher, James L. Wick, 1835 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Business Manager, Patricia G. Lutz, J944 Arlington Towers, Arlington, Va. 2. The owner is: OWNER—HUMAN EVENTS, INC., 1835 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of the total amount of stock: Frank C. Hanighen, 4449 Greenwich Parkway, N.W., Washington, D. C.; Marquette Charitable Organization, 22nd and Jefferson St., Chicago 16, Ill.; Henry Regnery, 20 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; James L. Wick, 1835 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. 3. The known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE. 4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner. 5. The average number of copies of each issue of the publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 25,612. PATRICIA G. LUTZ, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1956. Ruth V. Kreisher, Notary Public, District of Columbia. Commission expires April 30, 1960.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

preme Court the Democratic son of a Democratic boss. The best available explanation is that the Mitchell-Case-Shanley school of liberalism persuaded Mr. Eisenhower that it would be a fine political gesture at this time to name to the Court a Catholic Democrat as a demonstration of nonpartisanship.

Conservative Republicans take a dim view of the appointment, be it gesture or otherwise. And as for the idea that the President had to dip into Democratic ranks to find a qualified member of the Roman Catholic Church, it is noted that a fully-qualified Republican Catholic jurist could have been found no further away than the three-fourths of a mile from the White House to the District of Columbia Court Building. He is 57-year-old John A. Danaher, former GOP Senator from Connecticut, who in 1953 was named by Mr. Eisenhower to be a circuit judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Danaher is generally regarded as a conservative. Cynics comment that that fact undoubtedly disqualifies him for promotion.

**TV Saturation:** When Adlai Stevenson opened his formal campaign with a set speech from Harrisburg, Pa., last month, the Democratic National Committee bought time for all three television networks to carry the program. It was the so-called "saturation theory" — to blanket the airwaves, so that viewers would look at it rather than take the only alternative of turning off their sets. The Committee planned several additional "saturation" appearances during the campaign.

The Republican National Committee, on the other hand, has purchased time on only one network for each of Mr. Eisenhower's two televised speeches thus far, and does not plan to have any campaign speech carried by more than one network.

It operates on the theory that any listener who wants to watch and hear a campaign speech will dial the appropriate channel; anyone who does not want a campaign speech will simply become annoyed if he finds a speech has cancelled out all regular programs.

Because of technical and other difficulties, the Stevenson Harrisburg speech was less effective than had been anticipated; and complaints about it blanketing the air waves were heard from all parts of the country, as the Republicans had anticipated.

This week, the Democratic Committee has been negotiating quietly with networks to "de-saturate" two similarly-blanketing addresses scheduled for October 27 and November 3; if made at all, the talks now will be over a single network, and no other three-network shows will be attempted.

Democratic Committee spokesman Ralph Beck says the change was decided upon to "give a little more spread" to Stevenson's speeches during the last month of the campaign and help offset TV time already bought by the GOP. Trade sources insist the real reason was the widespread resentment among viewers against being maneuvered as a "captive audience."

**Reprints of two** articles about Walter Reuther may be obtained from the *American Mercury*, 250 West 57 Street, New York 19, N. Y., for 15 cents each. The articles are "Twenty Questions For Walter Reuther" by Paul C. Kent; "Reuther's Revolution" by J. B. Matthews.

● "Blueprint for World Revolt" by Peter Steele may be obtained from the Associated Industries of Missouri, 2031 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Missouri. Single copies available gratis.

**Letter from RICHARD J. WHALEN, college senior, author of "The Battle of Queens College" in this week's HUMAN EVENTS:** "In New York City, many social science instructors teach that 'the Government should give everything to the people.' This philosophy disturbed me. If the Government is to give everything to the people, how can it be done unless the Government first takes everything from the people? I mentioned my doubts to a fellow-student three years ago who immediately replied, 'You should join the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists and read HUMAN EVENTS.' I did both and found the facts to support my instinctive convictions. I found many students — and more professors than is commonly believed — with similar views. If my observations are correct, young people are extremely receptive to HUMAN EVENTS. They like its concise and clear presentation of the news. They should be given every opportunity to read it."

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION to HUMAN EVENTS for new subscribers only: 5 weeks for $1.**
**Yearly rate, $10;** 6 months, $6; 3 months, $3.
**By first class mail,** $12 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13 a year; airmail, $18.
**Allow us 2 weeks to process new subscriptions and changes of address.**
**1955 Bound Annual Volume** with complete Index $15. All Bound Volumes for years prior to 1955 have been sold.
**The Declaration of Independence** opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher*
JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
*Contributing Editors:* FRANK CHODOROV, M. STANTON EVANS
HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is a weekly newsletter reporting from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. Published usually in two sections: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article section. Entered as second class matter at Washington, D. C. Copyright 1956.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Vol. XIII, No. 40 HUMAN EVENTS October 6, 1956

**Article Section**

# THE BATTLE OF QUEENS COLLEGE

## How the Robert A. Taft Club Outfought the Left-Wingers

*By* RICHARD WHALEN

A quiet revolution has taken place at Queens College, one of New York City's four municipal colleges.

The radicals — young conservatives — have successfully overturned the *status quo* of orthodox "liberalism." Organized under the forthright title of the Robert A. Taft Club, we have won a place for our ideas and ideals in the campus intellectual climate. Conservatism is the "new look" on our campus. It offers to its newly-won adherents a position of principle and intellectual vitality; it poses the challenge of idealism and individualism to the outmoded orthodoxy of sterile collectivism.

In 1953, Queens College was a stronghold of militant "liberalism." Although outlawed on the campus, the Young Communist League, masquerading as American Youth for Democracy, retained considerable influence. The Marxist outlook was particularly apparent in editorial columns of the *Crown,* a student newspaper. In the community, the editorial views expressed by the *Crown* on important national events was considered representative of student opinion at Queens College. Thus, an apathetic and uninformed student body was "captured" by the militant left-wing journalists. In student forums and panels, these vocal "liberals" dealt continuously with the alleged infringement of free speech by what they called "McCarthyism." Leadership of campus opinion rested with the Left.

The only organized opposition to the left-wing monopoly consisted of a student political party which was more interested in winning than working, and an undernourished Young Republican Club, composed of disgruntled Democrats. This latter group lacked the unity and initiative to begin an effective counteroffensive.

At last, in the winter of 1954, half a dozen angry conservative students, inspired by their reading of HUMAN EVENTS, won the leadership of this Young Republican Club, and provided the spark which had been lacking. Soon thereafter, the name of the organization was changed, not only as a tribute to the late Senator Taft, but as a warning to the entrenched "liberals" that we had abandoned "me-tooism," and would now stand for — and fight for — very definite principles.

### Gaining A Foothold

Having declared our identity, we were now faced with the problem of gaining access to a means of communication with the general student body. The campus newspapers, the *Crown* and the *Rampart,* were controlled by an interlocking "liberal" clique, a self-perpetuating group which passed the editorial reins around within its tightly-knit circle. Two members of our club joined the *Crown.* They were detected, labeled "subversive," and filed under "neglect." The editorial and feature columns of the *Crown* remained unsullied

Published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.
Copyright 1956 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"liberal" propaganda outlets. We then began our "chain-letter" campaign.

Every issue of the *Crown* presented us with an opportunity to rebut the editorial. Whether the subject chosen by the *Crown* editorial board was "fear and hysteria," or an odious denunciation of spiritual values, entitled "Church and State," our reply was ready in the form of a "Letter to the Editor." After the customary pleasantry, "Dear Editor," the ideological fur flew. In this way, the name and position of the Robert A. Taft Club were placed before the student body. Of course, the *Crown* delighted in distortion of these communications through selective editing — "to meet space requirements" — but we continued our campaign, correcting the errors of the editors in subsequent letters. But this method of communication remained at best inadequate and restricted; we were forced to answer arguments adopted by the *Crown.*

Our next step was to take the offensive. Conservatism needed an identifying voice on our campus. To supply this voice, the Robert A. Taft Club, in cooperation with several other conservative collegiate groups in the New York metropolitan area, undertook the publication of a four-page mimeographed newsletter, *Portfolio.* This venture, financed with nickels and dimes, lasted for only two issues, but it represented a beginning. Alongside the publication of the Labor Youth League, *Campus Sense,* a printed newspaper which made no apologies for its militant Marxism, *Portfolio* resembled a crude, anarchist broadsheet. But we had asserted our existence, and sympathetic students and faculty members joined in our fight. The discomfort of stapling five hundred copies of *Portfolio* was erased when the membership of the club grew as a result of its publication. Over in the *Crown* office, the smug, subsidized "liberal" journalists scoffed at our short-lived attempt. Less than six months later, however, their chuckles turned to cries of alarm, for our foothold had then become a well-documented stranglehold.

### Breaking The Newspaper Monopoly

"Liberal" strength on the Queens College campus was concentrated in the *Crown,* ostensibly a student newspaper, but in reality an ultra-"liberal" journal of opinion. The editorial columns of the *Crown* could, on occasion, have been lifted *in toto* from the *Daily Worker.* Feature writers supplemented this left-wing noise with witty, humanistic drivel, usually pitting the forces of Good against Evil Incarnate (Joe McCarthy). The following example will illustrate the leftish slant of the *Crown's* news columns.

The front page of the *Crown,* March 25, 1955, carried an article entitled "Academic Freedom Week Panel Today," by Adam Berkley, an avowed Marxist. Last semester, he served as Chairman of the Marxist Discussion Group. In this news story, Mr. Berkley informed the student body that a panel discussion would take place that afternoon, "representing McCarthyite, Communist, Pacifist and Liberal views." He had this to say of the so-called "McCarthyite" speaker:

> **"On the panel, the McCarthyite and also extreme right point of view will be presented by Herbert Romerstein, Regional Research Director of the Students for America (this group was refused a charter at C.C.N.Y. because of anti-semitic remarks in its national charter.)"**

Queens College has a heavy enrollment of Jewish students; Mr. Berkley's parenthetical remark had a rather explosive effect. Herbert Romerstein, a Jew, was given a cold reception, for he had been labeled "anti-semite" and no intelligent person will give respectful attention to an anti-semite. Mr. Berkley's story had thoroughly dis-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

credited Herbert Romerstein before he opened his mouth. And it proved the power of the lie.

The *Crown* story appeared on Friday morning; the panel discussion occurred that afternoon. Over the weekend, the Robert A. Taft Club obtained a copy of the national charter of Students for America. We examined it closely and detected no conceivable taint of anti-semitism. We took the charter to the Dean of Students who also found no evidence of anti-semitism. The Dean called the Dean of Students at City College and asked about the alleged refusal of a charter. He found there had been no such refusal. Adam Berkley had used the *Crown* as a political weapon with which to bludgeon a firm anti-Communist. Our protest of this flagrant abuse of journalistic ethics brought forth a retraction on the last page of the *Crown, two weeks later.* However, the retraction was in the nature of a taunt rather than an admission of error.

During the student election campaign following this victory by the *Crown,* the Robert A. Taft Club entered student politics. Forming a student political party, we formulated a genuinely constructive platform containing a plank specifically directed at the student newspapers. Since they are subsidized *involuntarily* by the general student body, we challenged their use as private property by the self-perpetuating "liberal" clique. We also linked the members of the *Crown* and *Rampart* staffs with the dominant student party in Student Council, pointing out the danger of one-party, one-voice government. Our charges of distortion and monopoly by the entrenched Left brought forth impassioned editorial pleas for "freedom of the press" and a satirical smear by the "me-too" *Rampart,* in which our political party was branded "Fascist." After this attack, we immobilized the feature guns of the newspapers by sending an avalanche of Letters to the Editor, which effectively clogged up the usual features space.

Our documented challenge to the newspapers brought excellent results. The editor of the *Crown* was forced to extend an invitation to our group to join the newspapers — to preserve their "objectivity." I accepted this invitation. Last semester, in a column entitled "A Campus Voice," I raised the issue of the morality underlying the use of a secret informer by the ADA, the case of Paul H. Hughes; in a subsequent piece, I questioned the motives of Fifth Amendment-pleaders. More important, our group now writing for the *Crown,* served as a "watchdog committee" on its journalistic practices. The principle of a free press had at last been put into practice.

### A Week With Academic Freedom

A description of the change of atmosphere in the Academic Freedom Week program in 1956 as compared with 1955 is one way to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Taft Club's work.

Academic Freedom Week, 1955, had been a "liberal" love-feast. Adam Berkley's smear had discredited all opposition to the liberal claim: "Communists are only nonconformists."

On the other hand, the 1956 "Week," reported by chastened newspapers, witnessed a complete reversal of the previous year's form. The National Student Association, sponsoring organization for the Week's programs, encountered a determined, well-organized conservative demand for the inclusion of strong anti-Communist speakers. As a result, Dr. Felix Wittmer, author of *The Yalta Betrayal* and a well-known opponent of Communism, fired the opening gun for the conservative side. Challenging the right of Communists to teach, Dr. Wittmer completely outwitted

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his "liberal" opponent, an ascetic gentleman from the American Civil Liberties Union. During the days that followed, representatives of the Robert A. Taft Club engaged in debate with students representing the "liberal" brand of ignorance. The featured debate was with Herbert Aptheker, associate editor of the Communist party's political journal, *Masses and Mainstream,* and a frequent contributor to the Communist publications. Aptheker was coyly billed as a "Marxist historian." Throughout the Week, our forthright advocacy of principle contrasted with the "liberal" pattern of inconsistency garbed in pseudo-intellectuality. They had no answer to individualism, save the threadbare spectre of "fear, hysteria, and conformity." And their long-winded recital of the claim that "fear and hysteria" have sealed their controversial lips has become boring to discerning audiences.

### The Mock Political Convention — A Moral Victory

On May 25 and 26, Queens College held its Mock Political Convention, a bipartisan affair at which both Republicans and Democrats supposedly unite to write a platform and then turn their attention to the selection of a suitable personality as the Presidential nominee. This procedure, in the opinion of the members of our club, was patent nonsense. However, recognizing that the issue is conservatism vs. "liberalism," rather than Republican vs. Democrat, we united behind a conservative, Governor Frank J. Lausche of Ohio.

Over one thousand students attended the three sessions of the Convention. The Adlai Stevenson supporters, campaigning on a predominantly Democratic campus, expected a "walk-in" victory. Through the use of original demonstration materials, clever floor strategy, and impassioned nominating and seconding speeches — all televised by New York's NBC outlet, WRCA-TV — Governor Lausche lost to Adlai Stevenson by the hair-breadth total of thirty-six votes. Lausche — and conservatism — were the exciting features of the Convention. Right-to-work laws, drastic reduction of foreign aid, and a factual discussion of pending social security legislation highlighted the platform debate. For the first time, challenging *new* ideas penetrated the "liberal" fog. The campus is still buzzing about our near-upset, while Adlai Stevenson languishes in the shadows. His worn-out ideas are rightfully deposited in the realm of yawns and polite applause, while the principled individualism of conservatism — exemplified by Governor Lausche — is alive with imaginative force and intellectual honesty.

### After Two and a Half Years

The Robert A. Taft Club has won a great portion of its fight. We hope that our example will be followed by other conservative groups throughout the country. Our success, in an atmosphere formerly antagonistic to conservatism, is the result of confidence in our principles and willingness to sacrifice to assert those principles. Similar effort, on other campuses, will achieve similar success.

**Would you like to pay for HUMAN EVENTS subscriptions to be sent to college students? If so, make out your check to the "Intercollegiate Society of Individualists." Address it "in care of HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C." College-year subscriptions (8 months) are $6.50. You can pay for five such subscriptions for $32.50; 10 for $65; 20 for $130; 100 for $650.**

**To be more effective, ISI needs more names of receptive students. Readers of HUMAN EVENTS are asked to send in such names and their college addresses.**

Additional copies of this 4-page Article: single copy 20¢ (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $20 per thousand.

Mr. Whalen is a senior at Queens College.

**HUMAN EVENTS** was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $10 per year.

**TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, new subscribers only: 5 weeks for $1.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED